

and as intolerant of liberalism as the leftist elements had formerly been of conservatism. Liberal writers were arrested by the score and either detained for months without trial, or sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. General Chiang Kai-shek became to all intents and purposes a Dictator, with powers of life and death over his fellow-citizens. An example of his arbitrary conduct was the promulgation of anti-drug laws which transferred jurisdiction over drug traffickers and opium smokers to military tribunals, and prescribed capital punishment for trafficking in narcotics, and for backsliding on the part of opium addicts. It was open to question to what extent this anti-drug campaign was *bona-fide* inasmuch as tons of opium from Szechwan, Yunnan and other remote Provinces continued to reach Shanghai under military or naval escort.

Kuomintang rule in China has witnessed the rapid ascendancy of what has become known as the "Soong Dynasty." In 1916 Dr. Sun Yat-sen divorced his wife, Lu Szu, to whom he had been married in accordance with Chinese custom—and without any voice in the matter—in 1866, and married a Miss Ching-ling Lung (better known as Soong Ching-ling) a graduate of McTyiere School in Shanghai, and of Wesley College in America. She came of a wealthy Christian family. In due course an elder sister, Soong Ai-ling married

Dr. H. H. Kung,
and in 1927 her younger sister,
Soong Mei-ling,
was married to General Chiang
Kai-shek. Madame
Sun Yat-sen quarrelled with the
rest of the family
and temporarily withdrew to
Moscow, after the